## THE DAIL'S MVENING TELEGRAPH—PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1867.

# MISTORY OF SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS.

TIME-MEASURERS. IN TWO PARTS. -- PART I.

There is, perhaps, no subject more interest ing to human nature than that of Time. Like eternity, it concerns us all; and unlike it, exacts as well as demands our attention. True, as Sir Walter Scott writes, "it is but a shadowy name, a succession of breathings measured forth by night with the clank of a bell, by day with a shadowy crossing along a dial-stone:" but we cannot shut our eyes for very long to the fact of its passage. If in our youth we strive to kill it, so all the more in our age do we strive to lengthen its too brief hours out. Even the means by which to note its course have naturally engaged the minds of men in all ages; they have been very diverse and ingenious, and a due record of them cannot fail to contain many curious particulars.

Among the early Romans the day was divided into twelve hours, from sunrise to sunset, the length of which, therefore, varied with the seasons. The Egyptians, Mexicans, and Persians reckoned the day to begin from sunrise, and divided it into four intervals, determined by the rising and setting of the sun, and its two passages over the meridian. Our own uniform hours of sixty minutes each could scarcely have come into use until something like the wheel-clock was invented; the ancient sun-dial represented hours of a length varying with the seasons, and the clepsydra (or water-clock) was adjusted to furnish hours of fifty to seventy minutes each, to suit the changing lengths of day and night. Clocks, even so late as the reign of James I, were often called horologes; and up to the fourteenth century the word clock was applied only to the bell which rang out the hours, or certain periods determined by the sun-dial or sand-glass. To this day the bell of Wells Cathedral still called the horologe.

The clepsydra is said to have been invented the censor Sciplo Nasica, 595 B. C. The principle of these early time-measurers was a very simple one. "In those of was a very simple one. "In those of the common kind, the water issued drop by drop through a small hole in the vessel that contained it, and fell into a receiver, in which some light floating body marked the height of the water as it rose, and by these means the time that had elapsed. In a basrelief of the date of the Lower Empire, figuring the Hippodrome in Constantinople, a clepsydra, in the shape of an oviform vase, appears. It is very simply mounted, being traversed by an axis, and turned with a crooked handle. By this contrivance, the instantaneous inversion of the vase was secured, and the contents escaping in a certain definite time, showed the number of minutes which were taken up by each missus, or course. Vitravius tells us of the construction of a clepsydra which, besides the hours, told the moon's age, the sodiacal sign for the month, and several other things; in fact, it was a regu lar astronomical clock. His details now read somewhat obscure and complicated; but the principle was that a float, as it moved upwards by means of a vertical column fixed in drove different sets of cog-wheels, which impelled in their turn other sets, by means of which figures were to move, obelisks to twirl round, pebbles to be discharged, trumpets to sound, and many other tricks to be put into action. The admission-pipe for the water was made either of gold or a perforated gem, in order that it might not wear away, or be liable to get feul. The floats sometimes communicated with wheels, which worked hands on dials, or supported human figures, which pointed with hands to certain numbers as the water rose; and in some ingenious waterclocks the fluid flowed as tears from eyes of automata; but all these clepsydræ had two great defects—the one being, that the flow varied with the density of the atmosphere; the other, that the water flowed quicker at last than at first. They were, however, put to one excellent use, which has, unhappily, fallen into decay-they were set up in law courts to time counsel; 'to prevent babbling, that such as spoke ought to be brief in their speeches.' For this custom, the world was indebted to the Romans (especially Pompey), and from it Martial is supplied with a pleasant sarcasm: perceiving a dull declaimer moistening his lips with a glass of water, he suggests that it would be a relief to the audience as well as to himself if he would take liquor from the clepsydra."

A modern story, with reference to another learned profession, but of a somewhat similar character, may be mentioned here. "Dr. Samuel Parr (who died in 1825) had preached the Spital sermon at Christ Church, on the invitation of the Lord Mayor of London (Harvey (combe), and as they were issuing out of the church together—'Well,' says Parr, 'how did you like the sermon ?

"Why, Doctor,' replies his Lordship, there were four things in it that I did not like to hear. " State them."

"To speak frankly, then, they were the quarters of the church clock, which struck four times before you had finished."

With some mechanical additions, the ancient clepsydras were made to do wonderful things besides stopping lawyers' tongues. Haronn-al-Raschid sent (in 807), by two monks of Jerusalem, to the Emperor Charlemagne a brass water-clock, the dial of which was composed of twelve small doors representing the divisions of the hours; each door opened at the hour it was intended to represent, and out of it came the same number of little balls, which fell one by one, at equal distances of time, on a brass drum. It might be told by the eye what hour it was by the number of doors that were open, and by the ear, by the number of balls that fell. When it was 12 o'clock twelve horsemen in miniature issued forth at the same time, and, marching around the dial, shut all the doors.

Hour-glasses, called clepsammia, in which sand took the place of water, were modifications of the clepsydræ. Candle-clocks were used as time-measurers by some, and especially by our own Alfred the Greatfollowing simple expedient: he procured as much wax as weighed seventy-two penny weights, which he commanded to be made into six candles, each twelve inches in length with the divisions of inches distinctly marked apon it. These being lighted one after another

regularly, burned four hours each, at the rate of an inch for every twenty minutes. Thus the six candles lasted twenty-four hours. The tending of these candle-clocks he confided to one of his domestic chaplains, who constantly from time to time gave him notice of their wasting. But when the winds blew, the air, rushing in through the doors, windows, and crevices of his rude habitation, caused his candies to gutter, and, by fanning the flame, to burn faster. The ingenious king, in order to remedy this serious inconvenience, caused some fine white horn to be soraped so thin as to be transparent, which he let into close

-s of wood; and in these primitive lauthorns at wax-clocks burned steadily in all weathers." The invention of wheel-clocks is attributed by some to Archimedes so early as 200 B. C.; by others, to Wallingford so late as the beginming of the 14th century; but in the "Book of

Landaff," describing the life of St. Tellavus, | the centre of the second division (the clock who made a pilgrimage to Jerusalem at the end of the fifth century, it is stated that he returned to Britain with three precious gifts, and among them "a bell greater in fame than in size, and in value than in beauty. It convicts the perjured, and cures the infirm; and what seems still more wonderful is, that it did sound every hour without being touched, until it was prevented by the sin of men, who rashly handled it with polluted hands, and it ceased from so delightful an office." They looked their gift-clock in the mouth, and probably disturbed the works.

St. Paul's had a clock of some sort at a very early period; in the year 1286, allowances to "Bartholomo Orologia io" (the clock-keeper) being entered, in its accounts, of so much bread and beer. Iron and steel were used for the wheels and frames until the end of the sixteenth century, and blacksmiths were the chief clock-makers. Chaucer, who died in 1400, remarks of a punctual cook of his acquaintance:-

"Full sikerer was his crowing in his loge Than his a clock or any abbey orologe;

"As certain was his crowing in his roost As any clock or abbey orologe;"

which might probably have been truthfully said of many a less punctual bird; for to judge by the old parish account-books, these blacksmiths' clocks were not good goers, and were for ever being rectified. That of St. Alban's Abbey, however, was an exception. It was constructed at a great cost by Richard de Wallingford, son of a blacksmith in the town in question, but afterwards made abbot for his learning (1330), and this clock was "going" in Henry VIII's reign. It noted the course of the sun and moon, the rising and setting of the planets and fixed stars, and the ebb and flow of the tide. When the good abbot felt his end drawing nigh, his thoughts being fixed on Time as well as Eternity, he left a book of directions for keeping this piece

of mechanism in order. For ingenuity and complication, however, all ancient clocks must hide their dials in the presence of that of the Stras-burg Cathedral. "Before this clock stands a globe on the ground, showing the motions of the heavens, stars, and planets. The heavens are carried about by the first mover in twenty-four hours. Saturn, by its proper motion, is carried about in thirty years; Jupiter, in twelve; Mars, in two; the Sun, Mercury, and Venus, in one year; and the Moon in one month. In the clock itself are two tables on the right and left hand, showing the eclipses of the sun and moon for the year 1573 to 1624. The third table in the middle is divided into two parts. In the first part the statues of Apollo and Diana show the course of the year and the day thereof, being carried about one year. The second part shows the year of our Lord, and the equinoctial days, the hours of each day, and the minutes of each hour, Easter-day, and all the other feasts, and the dominical letter; and the third part hath the geographical description of all Germany, and particularly of Strasburg, and the names of the inventor and the workmen. In the middle frame of the clock is an astrolabe, showing the sign in which each planet is every day; and there are statues of the seven planets upon a circular plate of iron; so that every day the planet that rules the day comes forth, the rest being hid within the frames till they come out of course at their day, as the sun upon Sunday, and so for all the week. There is a terrestrial globe, which shows the quarter, the half-hour, and the minutes. There is a figure of a human skull, and statues of two boys, whereof one turns the hour-glass when the clock hath struck, and the other puts forth the rod in his hand at each stroke of the clock. Moreover, there are statues of spring, summer, autumn, and winter, and many observations of the moon. In the upper part of the clock are four old men's statues, which strike the quarters of the hour. The statue of Death comes out at each quarter to strike, but is driven back by the statue of Christ, with a spear in his hand, for three-quarters; but in the fourth quarter strikes the hour with Death bone in his hand, and then the chimes sound. On the top of the clock is the image of a cock, which twice in a day crows aloud and claps his wings. Besides, this clock is decked with many rare pictures, and being on the inside of the church, carries another frame to the outside of the walls, whereon the hours of the sun, the courses of the moon, the length of the day, and such other things as are set out with much art." But perhaps the most striking part of the history of this famous Strasburg clock was, that it was made, or, at all events, perfected by a blind man. The artisan who contrived it lost his sight, and was super-seded; but since nobody else would carry out his ideas, and he refused to communicate them, he was reinstated in his work, and actually carried out the affair, in all its intricate delicacy, to the end. There are several other examples of blind clockmakers, and even watchmakers. The Illustrated London News of August 23, 1851, tells us that there was then living at Holbeach, Lincolnshire, a watchmaker named Rippin, who was completely blind. He was a first-rate hand at his business, and it was truly surprising to observe with what ease he could take to pieces and place together again watches of the most delicate mechanism. Some years previously Rippin was robbed, and the property taken from him consisted of watch-wheels, hairsprings, and other tiny things belonging to the trade. The thief was traced, and convicted at Spalding Sessions, the blind man having

sworn to his property by feeling. Those who are accustomed only to eight-day clocks will be astonished to learn that some time-pieces have been made to go for a hundred years! The Marquis of Bute had one at Luton Park; and "in Sir John Moore's account of his 'large sphere going clockwork' (Ma-them. Compend.) we read that it made a revolution of once in seventeen thousand one hundred years, by means of six wheels and five pinions, for the sun's apogeum."
Instead of "it made," one should surely here
read "it was made to make," since the oldest inhabitant could scarcely certify to the fact having been performed. In 1859, after years of labor, James White, of Wickham Market, completed a self-winding clock, which determined the time with unfailing accuracy, continuing a constant motion by itself, never requiring to be wound up, and being capable of perpetuating its movements so long as its

emponent parts should exist. Italy boasts of some curious native clockwork. Early in the last century, at the Palazzo di Colonna at Rome, was a portable clock, which was wound up only once a year, and showed the heur of the day, the month and the year; and the popes possessed for two centuries a horological marvel, which, passing through the hands of King William I of the Netherlands, was exhibited to our Royal Society so late as 1848. This was produced solely by manual labor, without any other help than the bench of the turner and the file; yet it shows the date of the month, and all the Catholic feasts and holidays throughout the year. Seven heathen gods made their appearance, each on his proper week-day, exactly in front, and was relieved, after twenty-four hours' duty, by the next. "In

being a tower of three stories) is an image of the Virgin, holding her son Jesus in her arms; two angels are seen placing crowns and garlands on her head; and during the performance of the bells, several angels appear making his obeisance before the image of Mary and the Saviour. Within the centre of the third division is a metal bell hanging on a gilt plate of copper, on which is represented the judgment day. Round this metal plate move four silver figures, set in motion by mechanism, representing four states of social life. These images point out the quarters of the hour by striking the bell; the first quarter is represented by a youth, the second by a grave citizen, the third by a Roman soldier, and the fourth by a priest. In the fourth division is likewise a metal bell, on the sides of which are chambers; on the left side is the repre sentation of Death, proclaiming the hours of day and night by striking the bell; above it is seen a Latin inscription, from Romans, chapter vii, verse 23. At the right side is the image of the Saviour stepping forward, with the globe in his hand, and above it the cross. This figure proceeds, every two minutes, in a slow manner, and then, for a moment, hides itself from view; above it is a Latin verse from the prophet Hoses, chapter xiii. These two figures are of massive silver. Behind the bell is inscribed the name of the artist, and the date 1589." Many ancient clocks upon the continent exhibit processions of saints and various other religious automata; but the most singular of all, perhaps, is one in the cathedral of St. John, at Lyon. "On the top of it stands a cock, that every three hours claps his wings and crows thrice. In a gallery underneath a door opens on one side, and out comes the Virgin Mary; and from a door on the other side the angel Gabriel, who meets and salutes her. At the same time a door opens in the alcove part, out of which the form of a dove, repreenting the Holy Ghost, descends upon the Virgin's head. After this, these figures retire, and from a door in the middle comes forth the figure of a reverend father, lifting up his hand and giving his benediction to the spectators. The days of the week are represented by seven figures, each of which takes its place in a niche on the morning of the day that it represents, and continues there until midnight. The greatest curiosity is an oval plate marked with the minutes of an hour, which are exactly pointed out by a hand reaching the circumference, that insensibly dilates and contracts itself during the revolution. This curious machine, although not so perfect now in all its movements as when it was originally constructed, has suffered but little injury during a long course of years, owing to the care and skill of those were appointed to look after it. It appears from an inscription on the clock itself that it was repaired and improved by one Morrison in 1661; but it was contrived long before that time by Nicholas Lipp, a native of Basle; who finished it in 1598, when he was about thirty years of age. The oval minute motion was invented by M. Servier, and is of later date. There is a tradition that the ingenious artist, Lipp, had his eyes put out by order of the magistrates of Lyon, that he might not be able to make another clock like this; but so far from this being true, the instices of Lyon engaged him to take care of his own machine, at a handsome salary.
Ingenious, however, as are the queligious automata above mentioned,

inferior are they in human interest when compared with the timepiece possessed by Mrs. Forester at Great Brickhill, Bucks, "the identical clock which was at Whitehall at the time of the execution of Charles I, and by which the fatal moment was regulated." At that period (the seventeenth century), there was a great taste for striking-"Several of them, made by Thomas Tompion, who invented many useful things in clockwork, not only struck the quarters on eight bells, but also the hour after each quarter. At 12 o'clock forty-four blows were struck, and one hundred and thirteen between 12 and 1 o'clock. Failures in the striking mechanism of these clocks were attended with much annoyance to the owners of them, fer they would go on striking without cessation until the weight or spring had gone down, and they were frequently contrived to go for a month. A clock made by Tompion on this construction caused much annoyance to the Duchess of Gloucester soon after her marriage. This machine was fixed in an apartment adjoining her bedchamber; the failure took place at 2 o'clock in the morning, and, as the case could not be opened, the clock continued to strike until 8 o'clock-a tintinnabulum which, we think, must have soared away the hovering Hymen."-Chambers' Journal.

### GROCERIES, ETC.

SHOTWELL'S SWEET CIDER.

(To be continued.)

Our usual supply of this CELEBRATED CIDER.

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#### FRESH FRUITS, 1867.

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PLUMS, APRICOTS, CHERBIES, BLACKBERBIES, QUINCES, ETC.

PRESERVED AND PRESH, IN CANS AND GLASS JARS, Put up for our particu, ar trade, and for sale by the

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Extra Fine Southong, or English Breakfast Test. Superior Chulan Tess, very cheap. Colong Tess of every grade. Young Hyson Teas of finest qualities,

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SPECIAL NOTICES,

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING, JOY COR & CO., Agents for the "TRLEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have RE-MOVED from FIFTH and UHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. BIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT. OFFICES:-No. 144 S, SIXTH Street, Philadelphia: TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York.

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE

BROAD STREET. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 80, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA

Will be held at the League House, ON MONDAY EVENING, December 9, AT 7 O'CLOCK.

At this meeting there will be an election for Officers and Directors to serve for the ensuing year. GEORGE H. BOKER,

DELAWARE AND BARITAN CANAL COMPANY, AND CAMBEN AND AMBOY BAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COM-PANY,

PANY.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 2, 1867.

The Directors of the above Companies have ordered that the Transfer Books of Capital Stock be closed on JANUARY 15 and JULY 15 in each year, until the SECOND DAY of the following month; and any dividend declared will be payable to the stock-olders, atanding as such on the books of the Companies, on the FIFTEENTH DAY of the month in which the dividend is declared.

11 50 6t RICHARD STOCKTON, Treasurer. PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 2, 1867.
NOTICE TO STOCK HOLLDERS.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend
of THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the
Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable
on and after November 20, 1867. Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office
of the Company, No. 238 S. THILD Street.
Persons holding Scrip Certificates can have them
cashed on presentation at this Office. cashed on presentation at this Office.

11 4 5 w THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COM-PANY, EASTERN DIVISION, No. 24

WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA. Nov. 22, 1867.

The INTEREST IN GOLD on the First Movigage Bonds of the UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, RASTERN DIVISION, due DECEMBER 1, 1867, will be paid on presentation of the Coupons at the Banking House of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO. No. 53 EXCHANGE Place. New York, on and after that date.

11 22 imw9t

Treasurer.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD COMPANY, Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Stockholders of said Company will be held at D. R. Brower's Montgomery House, in the borough of Norststown, on MONDAY, December 9, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., to elect six Managers of said Company to serve the eusuing year, D. H. MULVANY, 11 14 2018 11 14 204 Pear,

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOVEMBER 29, 1897.

At a special meeting of the Board of Managers of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, heid, this day, Messrs. Edward W. Clark, John Weish. Clareoce H. Clark, and George F. Tyler were elected to fill the vacancies caused by the realgnation of Messrs. Jacob P. Jones. Frederick Graff, Samuel E. Stokes, and Charles Wheeler from their positious as Managers of said Company.

11 29 63 Becretary.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 29, 1867,

At a special meeting of the Board of Managers of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company held this day, EDWARD W. CLARK, Esq., was elected President of said Company, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of James S. Cox, Esq., from said office.

11 25 6t

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS'
NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 29, 1867.
For the convenience of its Storkholders this Bank will pay to the Receiver of Taxes, the State Tax of Three Mills now due upon their respective shares.

11 29 6t W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

PROFESSOR BLOTS' LECTURES ON COOKERY, in ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, TENTH and CHESNUT Streets, at 10% o'clock A. M., December 4, 5, 6, and 8. Terms for the course of four lectures, \$3; single lecture, \$1.

WIEGAND'S PATENT STEAM GENE. RATOR is cheap, compact, economical in use, and ABSOLUTELY SAFE FROM ANY POSSI-BILITY OF EXPLOSION Apply at the Office of SAMUEL WORK, N. E. cor-

ner of THIRD and DOCK Streets. BEAUTIFUL HAIR .- MANY YEARS in chemical experiments have resulted in the perfection of CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR, an unrivalled hair dressing, imparting new life and increased nutriment to the hair, preventing life and increased nutriment to the hair, prevening baldness and arresting its progress when commenced; regulating and sustaining the principle upon which the color of hair depends, thereby positively restoring grey hair to its original color and youthful beauty, and stopping its falling out at once. Sold by all druggists.

S. A. CHEVALIER, M. D. New York.

S. A. CHEVALIER. M. D., New York, BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect Dye—Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of Bad Dyes, Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genune is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York.

THE GREAT REMEDY
For the Opre of Coughs, Colds, Consumption
Asthma, Bronchitia, Spitting of Biood, Hoarsen
or Loss of Voice, Night Sweats, Sora Throat, Pains
the Side and Breast, Whooping Cough, Papitation
Disease of the Heart, and all Complains of a Puin
pary Nature.

THE GREAT REMEDY .-



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The best qualities of Coal, for domestic or steam use, furnished to any part of the city.

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CUTLERY. A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, BAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCIS-BOES, PAPER AND TAILORS L. V. HELMOLD'S

Cutiery Stere, No. 185 South TENTH Street, Three doors above Walnus T. STEWART BROWN. S.E. Corner of POURTH and CHESTNUT STW MANUFACTURER OF

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W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma-Grocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing Bolts, and Balk. INSURANCE COMPANIES.

INCORPORATED 1835.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY

INSURANCE COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA. November 18, 1807. The following statement of the affairs of the Com pany is published in conformity with a provision of

its charter --PREMIUMS RECEIVED Premiums on Policies not marked off November 1, 1805..... 88,305 00

\$1,149,992'01 PREMIUMS MARKED OFF 

Interest during the same period, Salvages, etc. LOSSES, EXPENSES, ETC.,

During the year, as above,
Marine and Inland Navigation
Losses \$868,494'11 Return Freedom Agency Charges, Advertising, Agency Charges, Advertising, Frinting, etc.

Taxes—U, S. Tax on Premiums, Policy Stamps, etc. Expenses, etc.,

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY. November 1, 1867. Loan, 10-40's...

120,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40's...

120,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1881...

50,000 United States Five Per Cent Loan

Treasury Notes...

1200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan.

125,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exemptirom tax)...

120,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds...

25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad, second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds...

25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad, Second Six Per Cent. Ronas...

25,000 State of Tennesses Five Per Cent. Loan.

1000 State of Tennesses Five Per Cent. Loan. \$200,000 United States Five Per Cent. \$201,000\*00 134,400\*30 52,562-50 210,070-00 125,625\*00 19,800'00 20,000:00

17,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent, 17,000 State of Tennesses Six For Cent,
Load.
Load.

Load.

15,000 Sto shares Stock of Germantown
Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of
Philadeiphia).

7,500 150 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania
Railroad Company.

10(0) 100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvanis Railroad Company.

20,000 So Shares Stock of Philadelphia and
Southern Mail Steamship Company.

3,000\*00 [201,900 Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first Hens on City Properties...... 15,000:00 \$1,101,400 par.

par. Market value \$1,102,802'50

Real Estate 38,000'00

Bills Receivable for Insurance 

188.815 61

PHILADELPHIA, November 13, 1867, The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, and SIX PER CENT, interest on the Scrip of the Company, payable on and after the lat of December proximo, free of National and State tax. They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND OF TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the earned premiums for the year ending October 31, 1867, certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same on and after the 1st December proximo, free of

National and State taxes, They have ordered, also, that the SCRIP CERTIFI-CATES OF PROFITS of the Company, for this ear ending October 31, 1863, be redeemed in CASH, at the office of the Company, on and after 1st December proxime, all interest thereon to cease on that day. No. certificate of profits issued under \$25. By the act of incorporation "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the Dividend whereof it is evidence.

Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Theophilus Paulding, John R. Penrose, James Traquair, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., Samuel E. Stokes, Henry Blean, William G. Boulton, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, Edward Lafourcade

DIRECTORS. James C. Hand. William C. Ludwig. Joseph H. Seal, George G. Leiper, Hugh Craig, John D. Taylor, George W. Bernardou, Jacob P. Jones, James B. McFarland. Joshua P. Eyre. Spencer Mclivaine. J. B. Semple, Pittsburg, A. B. Berger,

D. T. Morgan, Jacob Riegel, THOMAS C. HAND, President. JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President, HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.

H 15 15t] HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary,

SADDLERY, HARNESS, &c.

THE UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF THE NEW CHENNUT STREET (NO. 1816),

SADDLERY, HARNESS, AND HORSE IFUENIABING GOODS HOUSE OP

#### LACEY, WEEKER & CO..

Is attributable to the following facts:-

They are very attentive to the wants oftheir cos They are satisfied with a fair business profit. They sell goods only on their own merits.

They guarantee every strap in all harness they seil over \$40, the fault of the purchaser only who does not get what he is guaranteed and paid for. Their goods are 25 per cent, cheaper than can be cought elsewhere.

They have cheaper and finer goods than can be bought in the city. They have the l rgest and most complete stock in Philadelphia,

All Harness over \$25 are "hand-made," Harness frem \$14 to \$500. Gents' Saddles from \$6 to \$75. Ladies' Saddles from \$10 to \$125.

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SHOPS: NO. BIS LODGE STREET, AND NO. 1722 CHESNUT STREET, DRIVY WELLS-OWNERS OF PROPERTY-The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and fininicated at very low prices.

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Franklin Fire Insurance Co. OF PHILADELPHIA.

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UNSETTLED CLAIMS, INCOME POR 1867,

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DIRECTORS, Charles W. Bancker, Tobias Wagner, Samuel Grant, George W. Elchards, Isaac Les, CHARLES N. BANCKER, President, GEORGE FALES, Vice-President, J. W. McALLISTER Secretary pro tem. [81512312

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POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE, Thirty days grace given in payment of Premiums. No extra charge for residence; or travel is any portion of the world. Dividends declared annually, and paid in cash. Dividend in 1867, 40 per cent.

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Agents and Solicitors wanted in all the cities and towns in Pennsylvania and Southern New Jer-

INSURANCE COMPANY

NORTH AMERICA: OFFICE, No. 282 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA. INCORPORATED 1704. CHARTER PERPETUAL. CAPITAL, 8500,000.

ASSETS JANUARY 8, 1867.........\$1,768,267-80 INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTA-TION AND FIRE RISKS. DIRECTORS.

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GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER \$300,000. INCOME FOR 1866, \$103,984. Losses Pald and Accrued in 1806, 847,000.

Of which amount not \$3000 remain unpaid at this date. \$100,000,000 of property has,been successfully insured by this Company in thirteen years, and Eight Hun-dred Losses by Fire promptly paid. DIRECTORS. Thomas Craven, Furman Sheppard, Thomas MacKellar,

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INVESTED IN THE U.S., OVER-\$1,800,000 PHILADELPHIA BOARD. Lemuel Coffin, Esq., Joseph W. Lewis, Esq., Henry A. Duhring, Esq., Edward Siter, Esq. All losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.

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DROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY,
OF PHILADELPHIA,
No, 111 & EQUBTH Street,
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH 22, 1865,
CAPITAL, \$186,69°, PAID IN.
Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 100, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture,
Annuities granted on favorable erms,
Term Policies, Children's Endowments,
This Company, while giving the insured the security
of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of
the Life business among its policy holders,
Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand,
Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act
as Executor or Admissirator, Assignee, or Guardian,
and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment
of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or
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SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, HENRY HAINES.

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INCORPORATED 1864—CHARTER PERPETUAL,
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by
FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise
furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently
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The Company has been in active operation for more
than SIXTY FEARS, during which all 'osses have
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This Company, favorably known to the community
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or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings,
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Furniture. Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generaily, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund,
a invested in the most careful manner, which enables
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